VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

In the case of Gammexane however, it was found that 8 mgms. per sq. ft. was practically useless, as the residual effect would not last for more than 2 to 3 weeks, whereas a dosage of 11 mgms. per sq. ft. would last for about 3 to 4 weeks.

1008. As a result of the experience gained during two years of insecticidal spraying in different parts of the State, it was found that economies could be effected by keeping a minimum number of trained labour on a permanent basis, employing casual labour on nominal roll only for the period of actual spraying.

1009. The population of the Jog colony during the year was about 3,850. The anti-malaria work in the colony included residual spraying anti-larval work, using malarial and permanent engineering works. All known breeding places within half-mile zone of the colony were regularly oiled once a week. The results of anti-malaria work were quite satisfactory and the spleen rates for 1950 (April and October) were 1.9 and 1.4 respectively and the corresponding rates for 1951 were 1.3 in April and 0.6 in October.

Health Education.

1010. With the cessation of the publication of the "Mysore Arogya" in March 1950, as a measure of economy, the work of the section was confined to the contribution of articles and press-notes to the local press and preparation of special reports for publication; Lectures to the trainees of the Kasturba Camp and a radio talk on Public Health were given.

1011. The Health Propagandist visited schools and addressed the students on various health subjects.

1012. The departmental posters and leaflets were distributed to institutions and the public.

(ii) Bureau of Epidemiology.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

1013. The important work of the Bureau consisted in adopting measures for the control of epidemics of plague in the different parts of the State.

1014. As per daily reports received on the occurrence of cases and deaths from plague, a total of 1,440 attacks with 549 deaths were reported from 2 cities, 51 towns and